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EQG-A-68718

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✓DS-636

Chief, MKTOPAZ
ATTENTION: ☐
Chief of Station, Germany

INFO: EE
KURIOT

CABEZONE/DIZTAG/Operational

Description of Document in the Possession of DS-636

1. In compliance with the request of MKTOPAZ, attached as Enclosure A is information obtained from DS-636 regarding the Czechoslovak Residence Permit which he had in his possession upon his arrival in West Germany.

2. Enclosure B is a photostat copy of the document.

3. This information was obtained by ☐
Stage II case officer. ☐

Enclosures: HERewith
A and B - As stated above

27 September 1955

Distribution:

Orig. & 2 - MKTOPAZ (w/encl. A in trip.; single copy of
encl. B)
2 - EE (w/encl. A in dup.)
1 - KURIOT (w/encl. A)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY *Oct 56 → EE/C*
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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ENCLOSURE A
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COUNTRY: Czechoslovakia

SUBJECT: Information regarding Czechoslovak Residence Permit

DATE OF INFORMATION: 1953 to 1955

SOURCE: DS-636

1. DS-636, a stateless German national residing in Czechoslovakia, was issued a Residence Permit For a Stateless Individual (Povoleni k pobytu pro osobu bez statni prislusnosti) as his only personal document in Czechoslovakia. This document served the same purpose for stateless individuals as did the Identity Card (OP) for Czechoslovak citizens. It was not intended to serve as a travel document. The Residence Permit was issued to German nationals who became German citizens during 1938 and 1939 because of the political situation in the country and who were not granted Czechoslovak citizenship. It was also issued to all persons who entered the country and requested political asylum. (Note: Source stated that quite a number of Austrian nationals came to Czechoslovakia and asked for asylum at the end of 1954 and beginning of 1955.) However, a stateless person was not issued a Residence Permit while in prison. German nationals who had been released from prison and were leaving Czechoslovakia to return to Germany in the very near future were not issued a Residence Permit but only a simple typewritten form which stated that they had been released from prison, that they were German nationals, and that they were stateless. Source stated that these Residence Permits were very rare -- he saw only one other than his own and he was told that his document was the first of its kind to be issued in Kladno.
2. The entire process concerning stateless individuals was handled by the District Command of Public Security of the respective District National Committee. The Department for Foreigners of the District Command kept the records of stateless persons residing in the district and a record of stateless persons coming to visit any community within the district. Stateless persons coming to visit for a period longer than one night had to register in the "house book" which had to be taken to the District Command. The visitor also had to appear at the District Command in person to fill in certain forms concerning his travel. This had to be done upon arrival and departure. The District Command of Public Security apparently accounted for stateless persons as did the Local Command of Public Security for the citizens.

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3. When the release of D-636 from prison was imminent he was urged to apply for Czechoslovak citizenship. When he refused, he was told to report immediately after his release to the Department for Foreigners of the District Command of Public Security in the particular district which, in his case, was Kladno. This office was located across the street from the Kladno gymnasium. Source reported there on 5 August 1953. He had to formally apply for the Residence Permit by fulfilling some forms, supplying a short autobiography, and providing four photographs. The forms were addressed to the Regional Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, Regional National Committee, in Prague. (Note: This office was reported by D-641 as the official name for the regional headquarters of the State Security Police (StS).) Several days later, source was summoned to the District National Committee Security Department where he was again urged to apply for Czechoslovak citizenship rather than to apply for a Residence Permit as a stateless person. When he insisted on remaining stateless, they made an official record of his statement. Since source insisted on having a residence permit, he was told to report to the Regional Administration of the Ministry of Interior, Regional National Committee, in Prague-Molesovice, Kladenska Street. This office was located in the temporary wooden barracks in the near vicinity of the Exhibition Palace. (Note: Source stated that in 1955 this office was moved, but he did not know its new location.) Source reported to the office in September 1953. Some of the officials there wore civilian clothing and some of them wore blue uniforms with red shoulderboards. Source believed that those in plain clothes were StS officials. Here source was again urged to apply for Czechoslovak citizenship and told that even as a Czechoslovak citizen he could be allowed to depart for Germany should he want to do so. (Note: Source stated that actually this was stated in the law dating from April 1952 which dealt with granting Czechoslovak citizenship to stateless German nationals who had been granted German citizenship during 1938 and 1939. However, in practice, the authorities did not want to let the Germans who became Czechoslovak citizens in conformity with this law leave the country.) However, source again insisted on remaining stateless. After this, he was told that he could go, but was not definitely told whether or not he would be issued a Residence Permit. In November 1954 source went to the office again of his own accord to urge the issuance of the document. At that time he was told that it would not be necessary for him to come

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again and that the document would be sent to him. He received the Residence Permit on 15 October 1954 through the Department for Foreigners of the District Command of Public Security. During the time since his release from prison until he was issued the Residence Permit he had in his possession only a temporary statement of his identity. This statement was also issued by the above-mentioned Department for Foreigners of the District Command of Public Security. This paper had no photograph of source attached to it. When issuing the Residence Permit, the Regional Administration in Prague checked source's personal documents which were contained in his court file. When source reported to the Department for Foreigners in April 1955, in order to de-register because he was leaving Czechoslovakia, he was told to carry his Residence Permit as far as the border and to deliver it there into the hands of the Czechoslovak officials checking his documents. He was urged not to forget this and to hand the document to the officials even though they did not ask him for it. Actually, source was not asked for the document at the border and he kept his Residence Permit with him.

4. Source was issued the completed document and therefore he could not give any information regarding procedures and persons involved in preparing it. However, he knew that the signature of the official on page 3 of the document which reads "Stars. Stuj" was the signature of Starsina (Master Sergeant) Stuj, the public security officer in charge of foreigners residing in the city of Kladno. Stuj was the official who always dealt with source when he reported to the Department for Foreigners. The abbreviation SPUNZ under No. 15 on page 7 of the document means "Sprava pracovnich utvaru napravneho zrizeni" - Administration of Labor Units of Corrective Institutions. On page 16 are tax stamps which were purchased by source -- one before he was issued the document and the other upon prolongation of the Residence Permit. They were put into the document by the Department for Foreigners, however, the price of the stamps was determined in Prague. Source stated that the price of the stamps depended upon the income of the particular person. On Page 17 the two forms were stamped on the page by the Workers' Department (Delnicke oddeleni) of the United Steel Works in Kladno. This department was described by source as the office to which a worker first reported after being sent to the Works by the labor office. This office also issued temporary and permanent work passes. On page 21 two forms were stamped by the Department for Foreigners. Source could not explain how the number 5855 came to be put on the lower

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part of the page, as a matter of fact, source was surprised when it was pointed out to him.

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